Terms of the Richmond Enquirer.

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37 The Enquirer a published three times a week during the session of State Legislature, and twice a week during the rest of the year.

72 Fire Bollars per canam, and Three Bollars for six months, and the season of the year.

73 Fire Bollars per canam, and Three Bollars for six months, and of the season of the year.

74 Fire Bollars per canam, and Three Bollars for six months, and of the season of the year.

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77 Fire Bollars per canam, and Three Bollars for six months, the year.

78 Fire Bollars for six months of customs for the first and fourth quarters of the past ive business, which operates as a serious tax

on pay for nine papers, annually shall have the

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

If the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. TALLMADGE presented two memorials, one from Baltimore and the other from Cincinnati, remonstrating may amount to \$100 per annum, a condictation of several of our city friends, and to \$50, of 10 per cent. If the other from the strating sgainst the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. KERR presented a memorial from Baltimore and the other from Cincinnati, remonstrating sgainst the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. KERR presented a memorial from Baltimore and the strating sgainst the repeal, signed by shipping and commission merchants.

THE EXCHEQUER.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented three memorials from Philadelphia city and county, asking for the establishment of the Board of Exchequer.

Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. BAYARD each presented a memorial upon the same subject, from the same quarter.

See an every page, and once a week in every other decreases without any additional cost.

Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. BAYARD each presented a memorial upon the same subject, from the same quarter. a must be accompanied with the advance

twice a week,

Alt-obscriptions shall bereafter be considered as incurred

a advance, and for a year's publication, unless specially a a shorter time, and paid for in advance for that shorter

the distribution shall be sent to the order of any new and unen subscriber, unless paid for in advance, or satisfactory resubscriber, unless paid for in advance, or satisfactory reorder with the conditions, a single namer may be sent, coninter without payment. But, in case of an order for a pubtion, without payment, from a new subscriber who is unacinterest with the conditions, a single namer may be sent, coninterest with the conditions, a single namer may be sent, coninterest with the conditions, a single namer may be sent, coninterest with the conditions, a single namer may be sent, coninterest with the conditions, a single namer may be sent, coninterest with the conditions, a single namer may be sent, coninterest of the names of all subscribers whose ability to pay may be
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the names of the crased from the its of subscribers.'

It is namely of the crased from the its of subscribers.'

It is not the little of the passage of the Editorial Corps of Virginia,

were assembled at Richmond, on the 17th January, 1838,

These Resolutions are some of the crasit of the Collective wis

the little of the passage.

The bill for the relief of the Petersburg Railroad

Company, proposing the importation of railroad iron

for the use of the company free of duty, was taken up,

the little of the passage.

Mr. LINN was opposed to the discussion of the sub
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second to the other. Notwithstanding the Resolutions of the

commands of the other. Notwithstanding the Resolutions of the

commands of the collective of the collective of the

commands of the collective wis

for the use of the company free of duty, was taken up,

the little of the passage.

Mr. LINN was opposed to the discussion of the

Oregon bill.

The motion was lost—ayes 18, nocs 19.

next volume. nended to the Editors of Newspacommended to the Editions of Steams of the monwealth, to publish at the head of advertising, and that they strictly add these prices be always such, as to for the labor performed."

Problems of the Editorial Convention.

lease of \$83,000, and this was only a second release, and one which would prove but an entering wedge to decased, in the Eatonton Fattory, being one half offered for sale. Capitalists, who wish to make a prostance that to improve this opportunity, as exhibitoring per cert, upon the present investment. It three miles West of Eatonton, Putnam county, Georgian with the control of the reversal per cert, upon the present investment. It there miles West of Eatonton, Putnam county, Georgian with the control of the control of the provided that the control of the provided that the provided that the control of the provided that the provided that the provided that the provided in shares to suit purchasers. The terms will be liber to continuous action addressed to us at Eatonton, Georgia, ompty attended to, and we will take pleasure in show-perty to any person who may wast to purchase.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. laid before the Senate

perty to any person who may wish to purchase.

JOHN M. PLOURNOV. Executors.

N. BASS,

that description of all of which on Pensions. de to said deed. The title to all Mr. Fill I

76-tds

ANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed by

S. C. SCOTT, Acting Trustee.

.- 8:0 REWARD,-Ran away from Richard

JAMES BROWN, Agent for Richard Rose.

od quality, at very reduced prices, viz:
Si 25, Si 50, and the best quality \$2:
Cars 621 cents to \$1 50 each: hair seal

dees, for cash only.

GARBANATI & ROSENTHALL,

Southern Hat Emporium, Main street,

Opposite the Bell Tavern,

July Grounds, son of George Grounds, deceas more county. Virginia, who has been absent from time years, and not heard from by his friends, is will inform Lewis Cirkle or David Myers of his ente, they will communicate some facts to him worthy of his attention.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS .- 3d Session. | those of the supporters of the Administration, and the | President, to know what his will was, in order that |

Monday, January 23, 1843. SENATE.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. laid before the Senate the following communications, viz: 1. From the Treasury Department, giving the amoun

2. From the State Department, two communications, showing the number of clerks employed, and their

compensation. 3. From the Navy Department, with reference to

ship timber growing upon the public domain.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. TALLMADGE presented two memorials, one

Mr. ARCHER presented a memorial from Virginia asking for the creation of a Government stock of two hundred millions of dollars for the relief of the States.

COMMERCIAL LAWS.

Mr. KING presented a memorial from Newburyport, Massachusetts, asking for a change in the present commercial laws, which are alleged to be detrimental to the interests of the commerce of the coun

Mr. CHOATE presented a memorial from Boston. asking for the maintenance of the constitutional rights of the citizens, which was referred to the Committee on

Mr. ARCHER advocated the passage of the bill, and replied to some remarks made on Friday last by Mr.

itively be stricken of from our roll | Buchanan Mr. BUCHANAN rejoined in opposition to the bill. arguing that its effect would be a donation of fifty thou-sand dollars to the railroad corporation, if two thousand tons of iron were to be used. was all wrong; which he carnestly endeavored to show, for the reason, that the company had had already a release of \$83,000, and this was only a second release,

was taken upon the passage of the bill, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 10.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. laid before the Senate

additional documents from the State Department, in crats, aided by the liberal Whigs. 67-tf | answer to resolutions of the Senate; one upon the oc-AND AND NEGROES.-By virtue of a Deed of cupancy of the Territory of Oregen, and the other transmitting unpublished correspondence in relation to the steamer Caroline. OREGON.

The bill providing for the occupancy of the Territory

of Oregon, came up at a late hour.
Mr. MOREHEAD addressed the Senate in favor of its passage, and went into an examination of the historical progress made by the Hudson's Bay Company, and which the Senator argued was in violation of the charter of the company and the treaty of 1818. The possession of the Territory, according to the bill, was no just cause of offence to Great Britain, and it was due to the honor of the Government to take possession of

the Territory. upon the treaty of Nootka Sound. And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. JOHN C. EDWARDS presented the petition of James Thomas, Judith Moss, and Claiborne Thomas, praying an appropriation of land scrip to supply a deficit of ten per cent., allowed to revolutionary claimants under an act of 1835: referred to the Committee

Mr. FILLMORE asked the indulgence of the House to enable him to make a personal explanation in reference to himself and the Committee of Ways and Means. As long as he had been a member of the House, he had never, on any occasion prior to this time, felt it his duty to notice any newspaper article in reference to his own conduct individually, or the conduct of those with whom he was associated. Nevertheless, there had W. Porter and Thos. Har been brought to his notice an editorial article that was published in the Union, a leading administration paper of the city of New York, under date of Saturday, Januland this ary 21, 1843, reflecting so grossly on him and the Comto notice it. He would send the paper to the Clerk's table, that it might be read for the information of the House. Mr. F. then handed up the following article to the Clerk's table; and it was read by the Clerk.

"THE INFAMY OF FACTION .- One of the most infamous acts of faction, in the plenitude of its power, ever perpetrated, took place at the Capitol of the U. States the day before the Committee of Ways and Means reported on the subject of the Exchequer Bill. "It had been ascertained that a majority of the more liberal and discreet Whigs were in favor of the Exchequer scheme recommended by the Executive; and it was further ascertained that it was very probable that the Committee of Ways and Means would report in the cash. The title to the above property is be-table, but, acting as Trustee, I shall only con-favor of the bill brought forward by Mr. Cushing.— These facts having reached the ears of the leaders of the Clay faction, a caucus was ordered and holden, and went into operation the night before the report of the

Committee was made.
"At the opening of the caucus, it was plain that the majority of the Whigs present, weary of waging a reckless, unprofitable, and infamous opposition to the People's will, had determined to go forth like men,

and sustain the President and the Exchequer. "At this stage of the affair, the leaders took their stand, and commenced a furious attack on the Presi-dent and the Administration, and denounced them both; and having got up much excitement, they avowed that if any man as a Whig gave the least countenance to the plan of the President, he would be a traitor to his party; and, as such, should be presented

to his country. "Still, many of the more discreet and liberal Whigh amp as the cheapest of the Hatters sell only at the Southern Hat Emporium, op Main street. We have just received a s. youths' and infants' cloth and velvet to do something to relieve the embarrassments of the manifested a disposition to sustain the Exchequer, and

"At this stage of the game a letter from Mr. Clay "At this stage of the game a fetter from hir. Clay was brought forward and read. In that most precious this \$3.50, the very best that can be manufacture, a the best brush Hats, of our own manufacture, a the best brush Hats, of our own manufacture, a clay prices, for cash only.

"At this stage of the game a fetter from hir. Clay was brought forward and read. In that most precious document, he urged that it was the duty and policy of the best brush Hats, of our own manufacture, a clay better the exchequer, and leave the country to suffer. Let the people feel, said the writer of the letter adroidly; 'let them suffer: and, casting the two prices, for cash only. responsibility of the act on the shoulders of the President, as they will, they will soon become outrageous, and blight the vast hopes of his ascendancy. But, it you give them an exchequer, it may relieve them some-MAN HOTEL. The Proprietors of this establishment what; it may afford something of that pecuniary aid knowledgments for the very liberal they seek, and the Whigs will be divested of the capitended to them, and respectfully soil 5, and especially from the friends of continuance of their favors.

The work upon 'Such was the substance, if not the very letter, of the epistle; and it was not without the very letter, of the epistle; and it was not without tal they work upon 'Such was the substance, if not york, by me least, gratuitous—want to him, or a continuance of their favors.

according and expectably from the friends of the very letter, of the epistle; and it was not without the very letter, of the epistle; and it was not without the very letter, of the epistle; and animated debate ensued; and, any of the other members of "the guard," as the gender of the customers of the house.

It is effect. A long and animated debate ensued; and, any of the other members of "the guard," as the gender of the other members of the guard, and the very letter, of the epistle; and it was not without any of the other members of "the guard," as the gender of the other members of the other members of the other members of the guard, any of the other members of the guard, any of the other members of the other members of the guard, any of the other members of the other members of the guard, any of the other members of the guard, any of the other members of the guard, any of the other members of the other members of the guard, any of the other members of the other members of the other members of the guard, any of the other members of the finally, the question was taken by the house will contribute to the comfort of that the mignificance will contribute to the comfort of that the mignificance will contribute to the comfort of that the mignificance will contribute to the comfort of that the mignificance will contribute to the comfort of that the mignificance will contribute to the comfort of the formal to impute the mignificance will contribute to the comfort of the formal to impute the mignificance will contribute to the comfort of the formal to impute the mignificance will contribute to the comfort of the formal to impute the mignificance will contribute to the comfort of the formal to impute the mignificance will contribute to the comfort of the formal to impute the formal to impute the mignificance will be the comfort of the formal to impute the fo that the minority was very strong, and that the majority in favor of instructing in caucus the Committee of Ways and Means to report against the exchequer did

not exceed four rotes.
"A majority was obtained, after everything like argument, menace, and denunciation had been exhausted; and Mr. Clay's white Charlies defeated the exchequer and Mr. Clay's white Charlies defeated the exchequer bill in caucus, bound in chains one of the most import-

"Let the American people read and see, to their ut tration that is entitled to every man's confidence, respect and approbation."

Mr. F. desired, also, that an article in the Madisonian of this morning, on the same subject, might be read.

Mr. WISE wished to know whether this was a privileged question, and whether it had preference over

the business of the House.

The SPEAKER said that the gentleman from New general consent of the House.

Mr. WISE said he only wished to know whether this

object to extending to the gentleman the usual courtesy of the House. The article from the Madisonian was then read as

"New York, Jan. 19, 1843. "One of the most disgraceful acts that ever distinguished a faction, occurred at Washington a few days prior to the uttering of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, in reference to the Exchequer bill.

"It is a somewhat roundabout way, to be sure, to get facts before the public, that transpire at Washington, to send this from New York to the American metropolis; but, as there are obstacles here in the way of free communication, and as the fact I wish to get to the world is important, I send it to you—and here I state it. "The night before the committee of Ways and Means

Whigs was held, and the subject was taken up for con-"After consultation and debate had been had, it was without much attention, or he certainly should have found that there was a strong and a determined disposed it at the time. It was enough to say that nei and to vote in favor of the bill. Indeed, there was a to commit himself on such a subject, or to give it his the midst of this state of feeling, it was urged by un. wish that it should receive congressional sanction by principled leaders that, if the bill found a favorable re-

ripled baseness of the Whigs.
"To complete the work of iniquity, a letter-writ-

en, as it is said, by Mr. Clay-dated at Natchez, was whole commerce and business of the nation, rouse it negroes from returning to the Commonwealth. Un-to indignation toward the President, and thus aid the der an act of the Legislature of Virginia, she prohi-

"My sources of information are correct and authen-"But for the acts of the Whig caucus, the Commit- mits?

tee of Ways and Means would have reported the Exchequer bill, on the basis of the scheme presented by House, and been adopted by the votes of the Demo

"These facts are of too much consequence to the should prevail, if it would not, in effect, sanction th people of the United States to be kept back; and they printing of the 5,000 extra copies? uld be heralded to the world, that the citizens of the United States may know how it is that they are im posed upon, and saddled with embarrassments of the most distressing and blasting nature."

The House would perceive that very grave and scrious charges were brought against the Committee of Ways and Means on their reporting against the Exchequer. The first charge in the article in the New York Union, and reiterated in the Madisonian, was

"It had been ascertained that the majority of the sustaining the previous question. more liberal and discreet Whigs were in favor of the The SPEAKER replied that it would bring Exchequer scheme recommended by the Executive; House to a direct vote on the motion to reconsider. and it was further ascertained that it was very proba-Mr. McROBERTS cited the debates in Parliament ble that the Committee of Ways and Means would report the treaty of Nootka Sound. ing. This fact having reached the cars of the leaders the main question to be now put; and they were or of the Clay faction, a caucus was ordered and holden, dered. and went into operation the night before the report of

the Committee was made. In regard to the single fact there stated, he desired o say that the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on this subject was made on Monday morning; ed, yeas 113, nays 83. so that, if the caucus was held on the night preceding that report, it must have been held on Sunday even ing. No caucus, however, was held, on that or any other subject, to his knowledge; and no communication No cancus, however, was held, on that or any came to his knowledge, from any source, showing that a Whig caucus had been held, directing that report to ken might be considered as a test of the sense of the

be made. The next charge was : "At the opening of the cancus, it was plain that a Several members expressing the desire that the sub-majority of the Whigs present, weary of waging a ject might be passed over for the present without any reckless, unprofitable, and infamous opposition to the formal motion, people's will, had determined to go forth like men, and sustain the President and the Exchequer. At this stage pending question on the table.

of the affair, the leaders took their stand, and comup much excitement, they avowed that, if any man, as 104, navs 84.

Whig, gave the least countenance to the plan of the President, he would be a traiter to his party; and, as table. such, be presented to his country." He had only to say, in reference to that charge, that he had no knowledge of it, and had no belief that any thing like it ever took place; and he challenged any one order.

to rise in his place, and say that he could prove it to be The next charge was, "that a letter from Mr. Clay had been produced and read at the caucus," &c. [Here the motion to lay the reports upon the Exchequer on Mr. F. read the paragraph on that subject above quoted.] the table. To this he could only say that he knew not what Mr Clay's sentiments were on the subject; that he never they were ordered; and, being taken, resulted in yeas heard that Mr. Clay wrote any letter on the subject : and that no such letter of Mr. Clay was ever presented

at any Whig caucus at which he was present; nor spo of, nor alluded to. The only knowledge he had of Mr. Clay's sentiments on the subject, was that general knowledge derived from observing his political course

matter, that they would rise and disclose it.

Mr. WISE inquired, if the gentleman from New York, by his last allusion - which he (Mr. W.) thought adopting, was, at least, gratuitous - meant to impute to him, or He belie

dishonorable a transaction.

Mr. WISE said he knew no more about that publi cation than the gentleman from New York did: he saw it for the first time this morning in the Madisonian on ant standing committees of the national Congress, and deprived the nation of an opportunity of even discussing a bill, in the fate of which the happiness, the interest, and the future splendor of the whole nation, are

support it would have obtained at the hands of the they might contrive their legislation; or, in the lan- man (Mr. Bidlack) to order. more liberal Whigs. But Mr. Clay ordained that the gunge of their own report, or of the gentleman from people should suffer; his slaves in Congress consum-conform their action in compliance with the Executive Mr. BARNARD made a statement not heard above the shoulders of the unprincipled of the Whigs, and will. He had now only to say, on this matter, that he him who, as Mr. Randolph of Roanoke fitly and elo- congratulated the gentlemen if they thought-and, whequently said, attempted to sustain himself and his hopes ther this was false or true, he knew not-that if it was y forming a coalition between the puritan and the true, it would be disgraceful: he congratulated himself that they had awakened to true sentiments; and that if a caucus should dictate to the House what its legislation theman calls me to order, I will show him how it is that forbidden to do so by every consideration of justice, ter amazement, that a caucus of unprincipled demashould be, it would be disreputable to that standing
gogues at Washington, acting at the nod of Mr. Clay,
committee (of Ways and Means)—that it would be
Mr. BARNARD. My point of order is, that the can and do blight and desecrate the dearest and holiest disreputable to its chairman, (Mr. Fillmore,) and dis- gentleman is not discussing, or approaching to discuss, interests of the nation. Let them read and know these things; and then, if they be true to themselves, let them lation of the country. Whether the gentleman or his The SPEAKER said, he would remark to the House advance in solid columns to the rescue of an adminis- party had been in past, or in the present instance, so that the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law had certainly guilty, let the world judge from the report which they given rise to a debate of a very general and irrelevant

how they might comply with the Executive will. He did not wish to consume the time of the House; (Mr. Bidlack,) must take his seat. nor should he have risen, but for the allusion to himself, and five other gentlemen on that floor; and he York [Mr. Fillmore] asked leave to make a personal would conclude now, by moving that the House resolve the Chair. He did not much regret, that he was preexplanation; and permission was granted him by the itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of vented from proceeding in the strain in which he had Buren? the Union, for the purpose of taking up the Exchequer commenced, especially, as his remarks were applicable the Union, for the purpose of taking up the Exchequer commenced, especially, as his remarks were applicable avowal of constitutional opposition to a hank, except in the little properties of the Whole they the old adage—that we should say as little about the one contingency, and not apprizing the people that he was a privileged question. He certainly should not of Congress; and in Committee of the Whole they the old adage-that we should say as little about the would have an apportunity to discuss the whole subject; and after the committee had reported to the House,
they would be able to determine who was for action,
and who was against action on that subject. He, for
one, did not, on his part, wish to take up the time of
the House, or to waste it by this negative action. He
whether he could make a search of the knew not
whether he could make a search of the knew not the House, or to waste it by this negative action. He whether he could make a speech of an hour without hoped the gentlemen would go to business like men, saying anything on the subject. If the House had al take up the Exchequer bill, and, by their own action, show the truth or falsehood of these statements in relation to their conduct.

special order for to day?

Mr. BOTTS rose and said he wished to make a rea few days ago, as on a privileged question. He ailu ded to the vote taken in relation to the printing of 5,was to report on the Exchanger bill, a "caucus" of the 000 extra copies of the reports from the Committee on except what he had to fight for. Perhaps it would Whigs was held, and the subject was taken up for con. Commerce, on the subject of the imprisonment of co. found he could do better at that than at speaking. lored seamen in Southern ports. That vote was passed sition, on the part of the Whigs, to report favorably, ther report was read to the House; and he did not wish najority of the caucus in favor of such an issue. In sanction, until he had fully examined it; nor did he an order for the printing of an additional number.

to lay the question of reconsideration on the table.

Mr. WISE inquired what the question in those reread, in which it was urged that Congress ought to ports was, before he voted on this motion. He wished simply to inquire whether it was not a discussion wheports was, before he voted on this motion. He wished country, and thus, by 'applying the screws to the ther a sovereign State had the power to prevent free negroes from returning to the Commonwealth. Untowering ambition of the Kentucky candidate for the bited free negroes returning; and, under that law, some colored seamen, who had entered her ports, had been arrested; and he wished to know if these reports, and tic; and the facts here stated cannot be denied by the the bili accompanying one of them, were to prevent Virginia from saying who should enter within her li-

Mr. KING rose to make some remarks; but

The SPEAKER said a motion had been made to lay the Executive; it would have been taken up in the the reconsideration on the table; and that was not a de Mr. WISE asked if the motion to lay on

> Some conversation ensued.
>
> The yeas and nays were then called for, and ordered: and, being taken, resulted-year 55, nays 112.

> So the motion to lay on the table was not carried.
>
> Mr. WISE then rose and moved the previous ques-Mr. KING appealed to him to withdraw the motion Mr. WISE declined doing so. He thought gentle-

men had made up their minds on the subject.

Mr. STANLY inquired what would be the effect of The SPEAKER replied that it would bring the

The call for the previous question was sustainedayes 54, noes not counted.
Mr. SLADE called for the yeas and nays on ordering

The main question was then ordered to be now putyeas 125, nave 65.
Mr. WINTHROP asked for the yeas and nays on

the motion to reconsider: they were taken, and resultwhich the printing of the reports was So the vote by ordered, was a smered.

Mr. FILLMORE observed that, as the vote just ta-House, he would move to lay the motion to print on the

Mr. FILLMORE withdrew his motion to lay the

menced a furious attack on the President and the Ad. year and nays, which were ordered; and, on the quesministration, and denounced them both; and having got | tion being taken, it was decided in the affirmative-year

So the motion to print the reports was laid on the Mr. FILLMORE wished to know, now, what was

Some conversation in relation thereto, and some ex

planations were gone into, amidst much confusion.— Ultimately, the House was brought to the question on Mr. FILLMORE called for the yeas and nays, and

So the motion to lay on the table was negatived. Mr. EVERETT then withdrew his motion to amend. which was made on a previous day.

Mr. BIDLACK then obtained the floor, and com nenced by referring to the statement that parson Mil ler had made a mistake of one thousand years in his calculations as to the day of the final destruction of the ically, any knowledge of the subject, he had only to world. (He Mr. B) had found himself in a similar say further, that all the statements contained in the two articles, to which he had called the attention of the purpose of speaking on the bill to repeal the bankrupt law of that distinguished individual, in his published remarks. It is: subject, unequivocally false. If any members here speak, he found that he was now not only mistaken as knew any facts or circumstances sustaining them, he to the time, but also to the subject on which he would uniform value, and, as intimately and indissolubly conbegged that they would bring them out. It was due to have to deliver his speech. In consequence, much of the subject, and due to the country, that they should whathe had desired to say was now lost. He had despeak out, if they had anything to say on the subject. In justice to the Committee of Ways and Means, he evening that the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Unwould say, that they took up the subject of the Exche- derwood) spoke; but they were now out of his possesquer, with a sincere desire to recommend it, or some sion; and even if he had them he doubted whether they similar measure, to the House; and, it was after the would be applicable to the question now before the most mature and serious consideration, that they came House. (Many voices, "What is the question?") He most mature and serious consideration, that they came House. (at any voices, what is the question.) Its to the conclusion, that they could only perform their duty to the country, by recommending its rejection.— House was the question. As he understood it, the question before the House was the resolution reported by the committee, required that he should say more. If there Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred and restrictions as have been indicated by experience, were any members present, who had any knowledge of the subject, he would say, that it was their duty to communicate it to the world. Mr. F. was also understood money, declaring that the scheme of an Exchequer proto ask, if any of "the guard" knew anything of the posed by the Executive should not be adopted; together with the counter resolution of the gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. Atherton) which he was in favor of

Mr. FILLMORE said, he had not meant to impute about the "universal Whig party"—how it got into the North as an Anti-mason, and at the South as the to any one of those gentlemen either part, or lot, in so power, how it died, and what physicians attended it.— peculiar friend of the slaveholders. It was the same read, "Who killed Cock Robin? Who saw him die?" statements; yet, looking at the past, he did know— and the gentlemen themselves had confessed before the country by the adoption of a report, which they adopted by a majority, he believed, of 100 to 80, at the last ses sion of Congress, in which they are fast to the same of the form of the past, he did know— in the causes of its downfall. So far from the Whige believed ! spatined!" said he; "I don't know exactly what ing right in charging their defeats upon the present that is; but if the horse is any the better for being spation of Congress, in which they are fast to the last ses spatined!" [Laughter] rests, and the future splendor of the whole nation, are involved.

"If the exchequer bill had not been defeated by the course—if it had been permitted to be introduced to Congress, where it legitimately belonged—it would have passed by the votes of the Democracy, aided by the votes of the Democracy aided by the votes of

Here Mr. BARNARD rose, and called the gentle- | cle in the Richmond Whig of March 2, 1841, contains The SPEAKER desired the gentleman from New

Mr. PICKENS. The gentleman from Pennsylvania

fore, clearly entitled to proceed.

Mr. BIDLACK. I am sure I am right. If the gen-

had adopted; in which it was stated by themselves that character, and not strictly in order. If the gentleman they did, in an informal manner, send the emissary of from New York, (Mr. Barnard,) should insist on his a caucus on the subject of a fiscal agent, to escertain point of order-that is, on a strict observance of the rules of the House-the gentleman from Pennsylvania,

Mr. BARNARD said he did insist upon it.

Mr. BIDLACK said, he would bow to the decision of lowed him to say, what he wished in the first place, he should have been done in ten minutes. He was then at the hazard of charging him with committing a fraud ion to their conduct.

going on to show that, in relation to the currency, the on the people? How could be escape it, if the election of a Bank Senator is claimed as an act of justice to mere resolution .- [Several-"You are out of order him? Would it not be an acknowledgment of the now."]-He was told he was out of order, because he mark on a subject brought to the attention of the House said something that related to the subject ! At home, he was reputed a good-natured man-not so here. It seemed, that a man could get nothing in that House, except what he had to fight for. Perhaps it would be

It appeared to him that a majority of this House never would be able to settle their accounts with the people, if they contented themselves with merely adopting the resolution, and then leaving the subject to slumber .-Whether what had been asserted in an article in the "Union," read this morning by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Fillmore,]-that a Whig caucus had prevented the Committee of Ways and Means from at once insure the popularity of the Administration, and facilitate the prosperity of the President. This, of itself, in all probability, would have been enough to damn the bill, and secure the defeat of the Exchequer scheme; but other aids were called in to consummate the unprincipled baseness of the Whigs which, it was understood that some gentleman moved after the Presidential election, as was alleged to have been his wish in regard to the Tariff [Many voices, "Who is he?"] That man must be dull of comprehenion who did not know to whom he alluded.

He was willing to let gentlemen enjoy all the obtuseness of intellect that they claimed, and, therefore, he would not mention the name of the individual .-What he wished to say was, that, though he was opposed to the resolution as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, he was not in favor of the ex-But he did not desire to discuss the exchequer. What by dispensing with the agency of a Bank of the United he had sought an opportunity to do was to show that it States, and employing that of State Banks, all ought to was the duty of the majority to adopt some plan, and that they could not escape that responsibility by enthat they could not escape that responsibility by enthat I should."

Mr. Clay, in this paragraph, expressed his willingness

of the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Underwood,] by dispensing with a Bank of the United States, none who had endeavored to throw all the blame upon John Tyler's "constitutional fact." He referred to what addressing the House, and when that gentleman said:

the Harrisburg Convention, that it was declared in ple that he would approve and sign anything that Mr

"Mr. BIDLACK (Mr. U. vielding the floor) inquired

the people?
"Mr. UNDERWOOD said he had never heard any disclaimer imputed to Mr. Clay before, since the canvass of 1840 commenced; if there was any thing in any speech he (Mr. Clay) had ever made, disclaiming the policy of a National Bank, he was ignorant of it. He requested the gentleman to produce it.

He (Mr. B.) pledged himself to produce it. He had done so heretofore in his speech on the Bank bill at the extra session, in which he produced evidence that Mr. Clay was willing that other expedients should be tried before a National Bank was resorted to. Subsequently, he had endeavored to get the floor to redeem his pledge and, as he had been prevented by the course taken, he now claimed the right, on this occasion, to do what he had been called upon to do.

All that he professed to be was an humble member of the Democratic party. He was not sufficiently con-nected with the President to enable him to defend him; but his doctrine was, "let justice be done, though the Heavens fall." He did think that the gentleman from Kentucky argued unfairly in contending that John Tyler was guilty of treachery in vetoing a Bank, because he (Mr. Tyler) was once in favor of Mr. Clay as Pre-sident. The argument of the gentleman was this:-Mr. Clay is in favor of a Bank; John Tyler was in favor of Mr. Clay; therefore, John Tyler was bound to sign a Bank bill! He took occasion to say that this was not a correct conclusion, and that Mr. Clay, in his willing to leave the matter to the arbitrament of enlightened public opinion. Therefore, he contended that it would not have been inconsistent in Mr. Clay, had he been elected President, to have resorted to all other expedients before he took a Bank of the U. S.

In order not to do injustice to Mr. Clay, he would prevailing, ask the at ention of the House to the exact language

nected with it, the insurance of the faithful perform ance of the fiscal services necessary to the Government should be maintained and secured by exercising all the powers requisite to these objects, with which Congress is constitutionally igrecated. These are the great ends to be aimed at-the means are of subordinate impor tance. Whether these ends, indispensable to the wellbeing, both of the people and the Government, are to should be left to the arbitrament of enlightened public opinion.'

He would take occasion to say that Mr. Clay's course in his Hanover speech, was not in accordance with his general buldness and openness of character. In that speech he but pursued a portion of the Whig policy in depting.

He believed that the people of this country desired Mr. Clay told the people of Virginia, with whom he Congress to postpone their discussions about the Exe-cutive officers of the Government, and do something to try other expedients. It was the same policy which for the good of the country. Much had been said induced the venerable Harrison to be represented at This reminded him of the nursery tale, part of which policy which the Whigs pursued when they declared in favor of a Tariff in the North, and against it in the [Laughter] "I," says the gentleman from Accomac, South. If the Deinocratic candidate was any the better (Mr. Wise,) "I saw him die." [General laughter] for any particular quality, or for holding any particular No man knew more of the seeds of disease—how they principle, the Whigs was sure to have it—just as it was were sown, and by whom-than the gentleman from with the man who wished to sell his horse, when one of

the following words: "I propose to show, that, unless the Whig party are prepared now to devote themselves to the accomplish-ment of objects not only not avowed then, but disavowed—that unless they are willing to incur the sus-picion that the ends to be attained by the elevation of (Mr. Bidlack) is only stating the question. He is, there-fore, clearly entitled to proceed.

General Harrison were not honestly and fully stated to the people during the canvass—they are not only not required to elect a bank Senator, but that they are

> candor, and fair dealing." This writer, after going on to show that he, and the other Whigs with whom he had acted, have constantly

> denied the issue now contended for, inquires: "Did we not refer to General Harrison's oft repeated declaration, that the Constitution contained no grant of power to create a bank; and that he could not be induced to sign a charter until there had been a fair trial, to determine whether the fiscal concerns of the Government could be managed without one; and, moreover, une privocal evidence of the popular approbation of the measure? How, then, can any one contend that nothing but a National Bank was looked to by the friends of the President as a substitute for the Sub-Treasury, as the consequence of the ejection of Mr. V.

> "General Harrison having been elected with the open considered that contingency as having occurred-the fair inference is, that the people of the United States are

opposed to a bank." The same writer further remarked: "Recollecting the course pursued in Virginia by his friends, it seems to me that we are debarred from the agitation of the Bank question. Is any friend of Gen. charge preferred by his enemies, that he concealed his opinions on that subject? Is there one man in Virginia, who took an active part in the late contest, who appealed to the people to discard Mr. Van Buren, that a Bank might be established? Indeed, I might go fur-ther, and inquire if the adoption of any one of the prominent measures which some indiscreet Whigs, intoxicated with success, are demanding a called session

to enact, was urged as a reason for the dismissal of Martin Van Buren." After referring to the letter of Gen. Harrison to Sherrod Williams, and to some other circumstances, the

article went on to say : "Under these circumstances, so far from the Whigs hearted soldier, as well as a prudent statesman-and I believe he deserves it. He should beware, then, how he receives counsel, which would make him depart from the strict letter of the understanding with the

American people, on which he was elected. After reading the above extracts, Mr. B. asked, how could the gentleman from Kentucky, or the Whig party, charge Mr. Tyler with treachery, for doing just what Mr. Clay said he would do.

Again-Mr. Clay, in his Hanover speech, after exchequer plan as recommended by the Executive. He pressing his individual preference for a National Bank, was opposed to endorsing paper money any further than used the following language: was rendered necessary by existing demands on the But it is the end-that of a sound and sufficient cur-Treasury, which might be supplied by the issue of rency, and a faithful execution of the fiscal duties of treasury notes. The plans of the President, of the Se- Government-that should engage the dispossionate and oretary of the Treasury, and of the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Cushing,] were all recommended by plausible reasoning. That of the gentleman from Massachusetts was, he thought, the most acceptable.—
But either was, in his opinion, an entering wedge to a without which, society cannot prosper—and if, contrary

Bank bill; for Mr. Clay himself had expressed his wil-lingness to dispense with the agency of the Bank of the be found that the objects he had in view-viz: a sound S., if any other expedient could be devised. It was and sufficient corrency, and a faithful execution of the this which had induced him to demur to the argument | fiscal duties of the Government - could be accomplished

would rejoice more than he would. He did not wish to be understood, in these remarks, took place when the gentleman from Kentucky was as enlisting against Mr. Ciay, and in favor of Mr. Ty ler; but, as a fair and a candid man, recollecting these "The very fact that the present Executive attended remarks of Mr. Clay at Hanover, he thought it no more than fair and just to call the attention of the gentleman every paper throughout the U. S. that Mr. Clay was from Kentucky [Mr. Underwood] to them, for the his favorite for the Presidency, had convinced the peo. purpose of showing him that he had no more right to draw conclusions derogatory to Mr. Tyler, than he had to censure Mr. Clay for the same thing. He knew that it was in the power of the sophistry of the gentleman from Kentucky, as well as others of Mr. Clay's particularly in his speech at Hanover, disclaimed that friends, to explain away these things, and make them he was in favor of a National Bank? [Several voices, mean anything or nothing; but he thought that it "No."] If he had not said that it was a question which would generally be believed by the intelligent of the was to be postponed and submitted to the decision of country, that Mr. Clay, when he made his Hanover speech, was willing to accommodate himself to the particular atmosphere by which he was surrounded. did not intend, when he rose, to occupy the attention of the House thus long. The question on which he wished to speak was not before the House, and he was unprepared with the notes of many things he wished to refer to. He had, however, endeavored to redeem the pledge he made some days ago to the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Underwood,] and he trusted and be-

lieved that he had succeeded.

Mr. CUSHING said he did not know what it was the purpose of the House to do in reference to the subject before them-whether it was their intention summarily to defeat the exchequer bill, by adopting the resolution before them, or to suffer it to undergo a regular discussion and examination on its merits. He could hardly believe that it could be the pleasure of the House to dismiss so important a measure in this summary manner-to condemn it first, and try it afterwards .-He could not believe that the House would decide against it without any discussion. It was said of Rha-damanthus that he punished first, and tried afterwards -"castigat auditque;" but that was a mode of procedure fit only for the regions below, and not for the judg.

ments of that House. He would, in the first place, move to amend the resolation by striking out the word "not," as that would be the most appropriate way to bring the whole subject up for discussion; and then, after laying before the House speech at Taylorsvile, had said that other expedients a number of memorials on the subject, which he had night be resorted to. Mr. Clay expressed himself not yet had an opportunity of presenting, he would move an adjournment, reserving his remarks for tomorrow. Mr. C. then laid before the House a number of memorials from the principal cities of the U.S., all praying for the passage of the exchequer bill; after which, he moved that the House adjourn; which motion

The House adjourned.

Tuesday, Jun. 24, 1543.

IN SENATE. The PRESIDENT pro tem. laid before the Senate a ommunication from the State Department, transmitting further information received at that department as to the operations of the bankrupt law; which, on motion by Mr. ARCHER, was ordered to be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and be printed.

Mr. MERRICK, from the Committee on the Post

Office and Post Roads, to which had been referred sundry memorials from all parts of the U.S., and resolutions adopted by the Legislatures of the States, in favor of restricting the franking privilege, and of reducing the rates of postage, reported a bill to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege; and a biil to reduce the rates of postage; which were read, and ordered to a second reading.

[The bill concerning postages fixes the rate on all single letters carried a distance not exceeding thirty miles, at five cents; for all distances exceeding thirty miles, ten cents. Double, triple, and quadruple letters, in the same proportion. On newspapers, not exceeding in dimension 1,350 equate inches, one cent postage; on papers exceeding that dimension, one cent additional every five square inches above the 1,350 square

inches.7 OREGON TERRITORY. The bill for the occupation and settlement of the Teritory of Oregon came up on its passage, as the unfin ished business of yesterday.

Mr. WOODBURY, who was entitled to the floor addressed the Senate at considerable length in support He considered the Oregon Territory as incontestably

ours, as any other of our possessions. There was no more reason against our occupying it, than there could have been against our exercising jurisdiction over lowar or Wisconsin when we placed them under our territo-